

**FATIGUE STRENGTH REDUCTION MODEL:
RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 USER MANUAL**

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Prepared by :

Lola Boyce, Ph.D., P.E.
Thomas B. Lovelace

APPENDIX 2
of Annual Report
of Project Entitled
Development of Advanced Methodologies
for Probabilistic Constitutive Relationships
of Material Strength Models

NASA Grant No. NAG 3-867

Prepared for :

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, OH 44135

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The Division of Engineering
The University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, TX 78285
January, 1989

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This User Manual documents the FORTRAN programs RANDOM3 and RANDOM4. They are based on fatigue strength reduction, using a probabilistic constitutive model. They predict the random lifetime of an engine component to reach a given fatigue strength (see Section 2.0, Theoretical Background).

Included in this Manual are details regarding the theoretical backgrounds of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4, input data instructions and sample problems illustrating the use of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4. Appendix A gives information on the physical quantities, their symbols, FORTRAN names and both SI and U.S. Customary units. Appendix B and C include photocopies of the actual computer printout corresponding to the sample problems. Appendices D and E detail the IMSL, Version 10¹, subroutines and functions called by RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 and SAS/GRAPH² programs that can be used to plot both the probability density functions (p.d.f.) and the cumulative distribution functions (c.d.f.).

2.0 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Fatigue strength data are usually presented as cycles to failure for each of several stress amplitudes, the familiar S-N diagram. Results indicate that for lower stress amplitudes the cycles (or time) to failure increases. Thus, a power curve fit through the data yields a monotonically decreasing curve. In general, this curve is represented as

$$S = [N/C']^{-1/m'} \quad (6)$$

where the primitive variables in this equation are as follows: S is the applied constant amplitude alternating stress at failure or fatigue strength, N is number of cycles, C' is a material parameter that varies from specimen to specimen and m' is a material constant.³ Equation (6) can be written in terms of "cycles to reach a given fatigue strength" as

$$N = C'S^{-m'} \quad (7)$$

Recently another fatigue strength reduction model has been proposed that takes into account the effect of temperature as well as other parameters that affect strength.⁴ The general form of the constitutive relationships for this model is applied to the constituents of high temperature composite materials. Specifically, it is applied herein for the case of a single material constituent. The mechanical property of interest is fatigue strength which is expressed in terms of primitive variables, including the general categories of temperature, mechanical cycles and mean stress. For these categories, the relationship becomes

$$\frac{S}{S_o} = \left[\frac{T_F - T}{T_F - T_o} \right]^n \left[\frac{S_F - \sigma}{S_F - \sigma_o} \right]^m \left[\frac{\log N_{MF} - \log N_M}{\log N_{MF} - \log N_{MO}} \right]^q \quad (8)$$

where S is the applied constant amplitude alternating stress at failure (fatigue strength) at current (or operating) temperature, T, mean stress, σ , and mechanical cycle, N_M . S_o is fatigue strength at reference temperature, T_o (usually room temperature), reference mean stress (or residual stress), σ_o , and reference mechanical cycle, N_{MO} . Also, T_F is the final or melting temperature of the material, S_F is the final or tensile strength of the material, and N_{MF} is the final mechanical cycle or lifetime. Empirical parameters, n, m, and q, are determined from available experimental data or estimated from anticipated behavior of the particular product term.⁵ Note that the term containing mechanical cycles is expressed in terms of the log of cycles rather than cycles. This formulation is attractive when N_M and N_{MO} are small compared to N_{MF} . The equation may be solved for N_M , or the "cycles to reach a given fatigue strength." The expression is

$$N = 10 \exp \left[\log N_{MF} - \left(\log N_{MF} - \log N_{MO} \right) \left[\frac{S}{S_o \left[\frac{T_F - T}{T_F - T_o} \right]^n \left[\frac{S_F - \sigma}{S_F - \sigma_o} \right]^m} \right]^{1/q} \right] \quad (9)$$

For values typical of a cast nickel base-superalloy subjected to typical loads and temperatures, equation (9) indicates increasing life for decreasing temperature, decreasing tensile mean stress, and decreasing applied alternating stress. It indicates decreasing life for increasing temperature, decreasing compressive mean stress, and increasing applied alternating stress. Therefore, equation (9) predicts observed trends in general.

Probabilistic analysis, via simulation, yields the distribution of the dependent random variable, cycles, N . A probability density function (p.d.f.) of cycles is generated using the maximum penalized likelihood method for RANDOM3. For RANDOM4, a p.d.f. of cycles is generated using the maximum entropy method. Maximum entropy uses Jaynes' principle which says that "the minimally prejudiced distribution is that which maximizes the entropy subjected to the constraints supplied by the given information."⁶

3.0 INPUT DATA

Data input for RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 is user friendly and easy to manipulate (see, for example, the file entitled NORMAL.INP, in Section 4.0). The first twelve lines of input have the same format, 2E12.4 and the last two lines differ. The last two lines of input have the formats I3,2X,I3,2X,2E12.4,2X,I3 and I3, respectively. A brief, line by line description is given along with an example for each line (NOTE: the ruler is to aid the user in formatting and is not a part of the input). A table listing the physical quantities, their units and symbols is given in Appendix A.

- ### 1. Random Number Generator Seed, ISEED, and Sample Size, NTOT

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
1 40

- ## 2. Ultimate Tensile Strength, SF

EXAMPLE:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
										900.0000										45.0000									

- ### 3. Log of Final Cycle, NMF

EXAMPLE:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
										8.0000										0.8000									

- #### 4. Reference Fatigue Strength, SO

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
500.000025.0000

- ## 5. Log of Reference Cycle, NMO

EXAMPLE:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
										7.0000					0.7000														

6. Current Fatigue Strength, S

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
250.0000 12.0000

7. Residual Compressive Stress, SIGO

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
20.0000 1.0000

8. Current Mean Stress, SIG

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
150.0000 7.5000

9. Temperature Exponent, XXN, Stress Exponent, XXM, and Cycle Exponent, XXQ

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
0.5000 0.0150

10. Melting Temperature, TF

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
1500.0000 75.0000

11. Reference Temperature, TO

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
20.0000 0.6000

12. Current Temperature, T

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890
850.0000 25.0000

13. The DESPL¹ parameters are NODE, INIT, ALPHA, EPS, and MAXIT and are entered in that order as follows:

EXAMPLE:

1234567890123456789012345678901234567890
21 0 20.0000 1.0E-05 30

14. The DESPL parameter, IOPT, is entered as follows:

EXAMPLE:

1234567890
2

4.0 SAMPLE PROBLEMS FOR RANDOM3 AND RANDOM4

The objective of these programs is to predict the random lifetime to reach a given fatigue strength for an engine component. The theory is based on fatigue strength reduction, using a probabilistic constitutive model. The only difference between RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 is the method used to generate p.d.f. estimates. RANDOM3 uses maximum penalized likelihood, while RANDOM4 uses maximum entropy (see Section 2.0, Theoretical Background). RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 input parameters are given in Table A2.1.

TABLE A2.1 RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 input (SI units)

FORTRAN Name	Distribution Type	Mean	Standard Deviation	
			(Value)	(% of Mean)
SF	normal	900.0	45.0	(3%)
NMF	lognormal	8.0	0.8	(10%)
SO	lognormal	500.0	25.0	(5%)
NMO	lognormal	7.0	0.7	(10%)
S	lognormal	250.0	12.5	(5%)
SIGO	lognormal	-20.0	-1.0	(1%)
SIG	lognormal	150.0	7.5	(5%)
XXN	normal	0.5	0.015	(0.3%)
XXM	normal	0.5	0.015	(0.3%)
XXQ	normal	0.5	0.015	(0.3%)
TF	normal	1500.0	45.0	(3%)
TO	normal	20.0	0.6	(3%)
T	normal	850.0	25.5	(3%)

The input is entered in the following format in a file entitled NORMAL.INP.

```

1234567890123456789012345678901234567890
  1          40
900.0000    45.0000
  8.0000     0.8000
500.0000    25.0000
  7.0000     0.7000
250.0000    12.5000
20.0000     1.0000
150.0000     7.5000
  0.5000     0.0150
1500.0000   75.0000
20.0000     0.6000
850.0000    25.5000
21  0          20.00    1.0E-05    30
  2

```

Execution of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 (source code entitled NR3.FOR and NR4.FOR, respectively) produces files entitled RANDM33 and RANDM44. These give intermediate results (see Appendices B and C). Execution also produces plotfiles entitled PLOT1 and PLOT2 (see Appendices B and C). These files are used to plot the X and Y axes of the probability density function (p.d.f.) and the cumulative distribution function (c.d.f.), respectively, generated by RANDOM3 and RANDOM4. The plots are drawn from the plotfiles by the SAS/GRAPH graphing program (see Appendix D). These plots for the sample problem are shown Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. This same sample problem has been reported in Boyce and Chamis.⁷ There, however, it utilized U.S. Customary units and older versions of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 (using IMSL Version 9.2 subroutines).

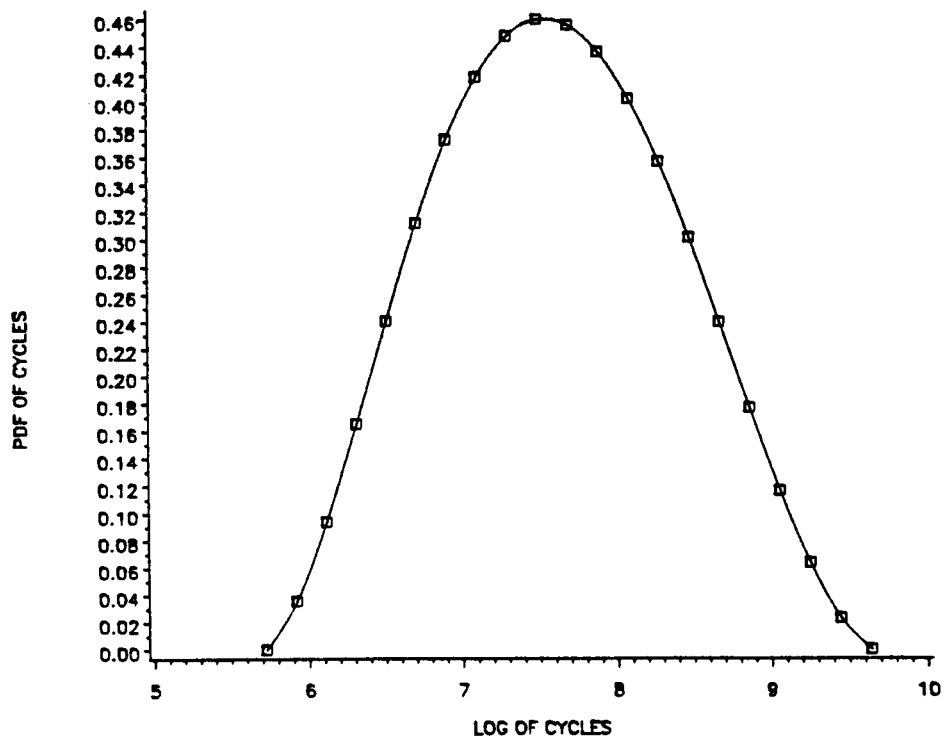


Fig. A2.1 p.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum penalized likelihood method of p.d.f. generation.

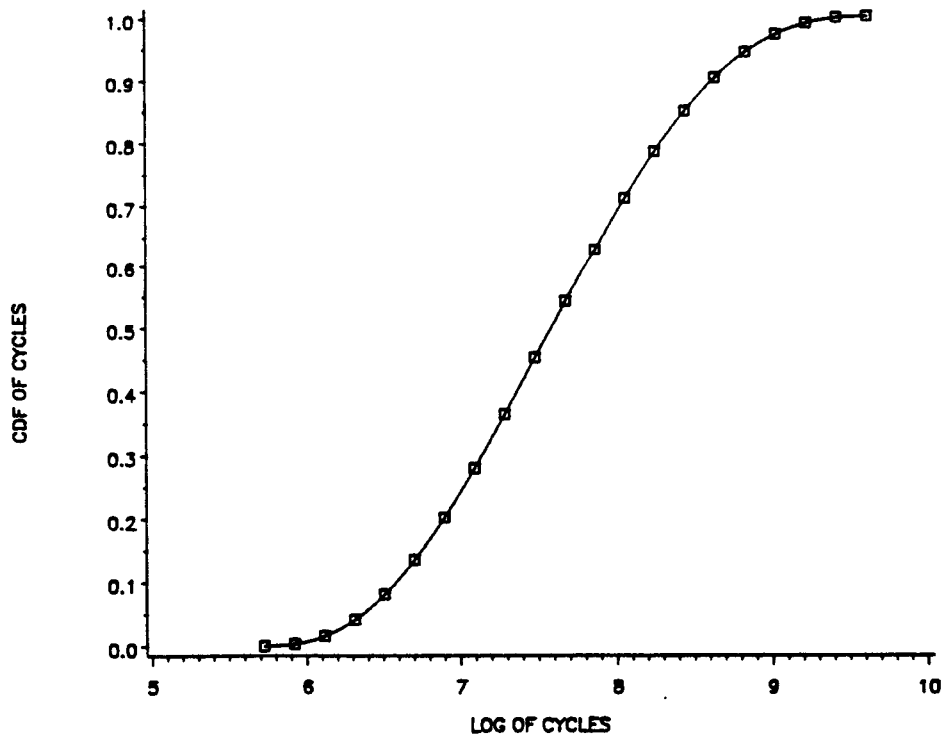


Fig. A2.2 c.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum penalized likelihood method of p.d.f. generation.

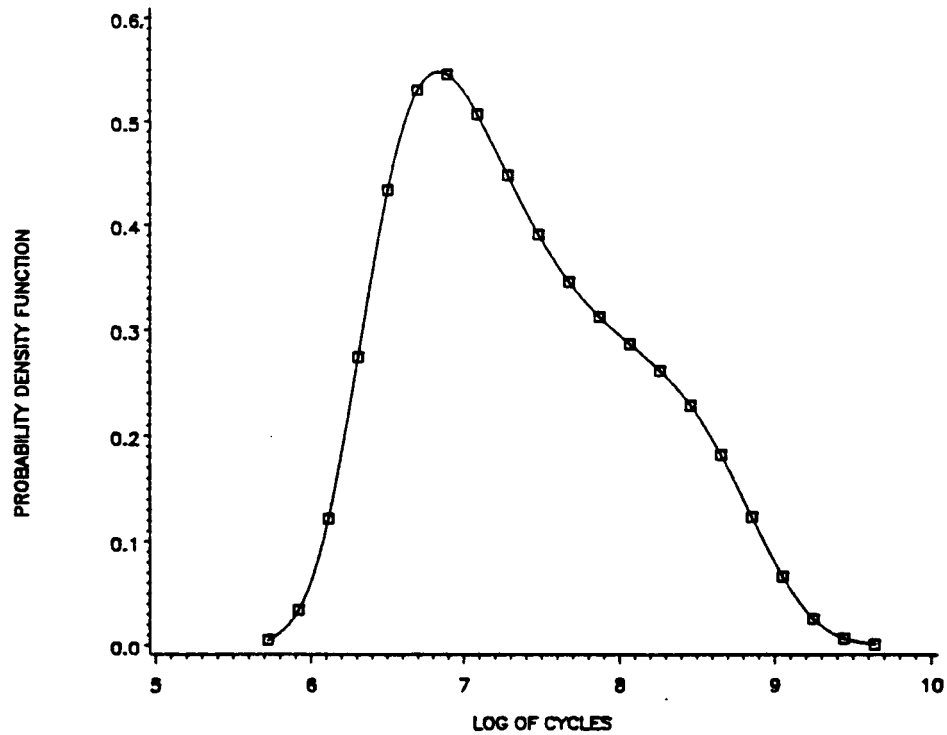


Fig. A2.3 p.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum entropy method of p.d.f. generation.

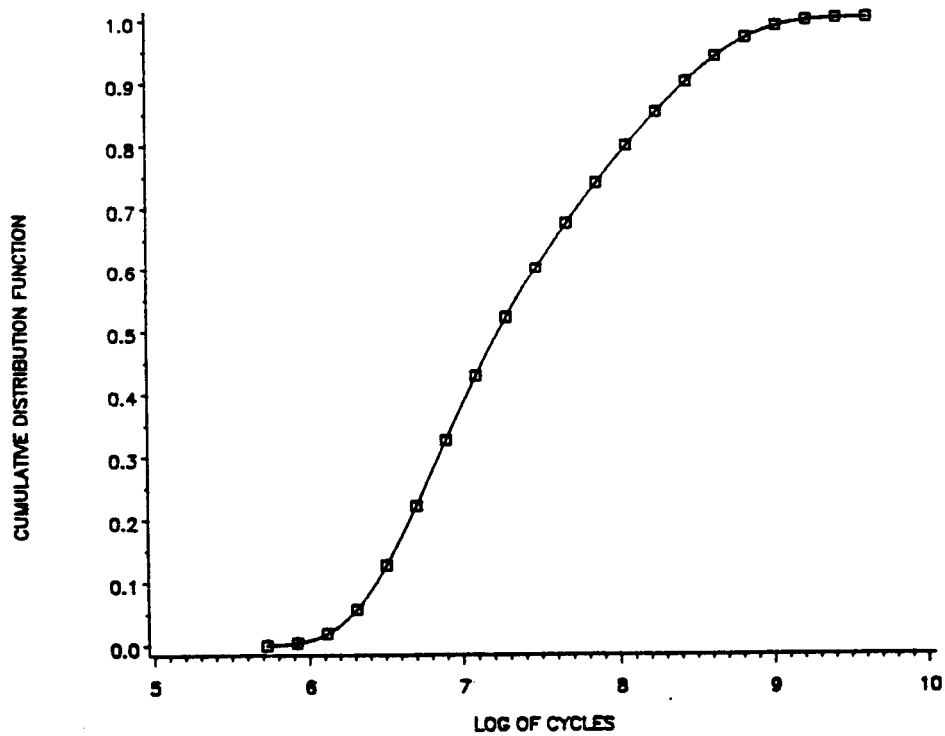


Fig. A2.4 c.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum entropy method of p.d.f. generation.

5.0 REFERENCES

- ¹ IMSL, "STAT/LIBRARY, FORTRAN Subroutines for Statistical Analysis", Houston, Texas
- ² SAS Institute, Inc., SAS/GRAPH User's Guide, Version 5 Edition, Cary NC: SAS Institute, Inc., 1985, 596 pp.
- ³ Madsen, H.O., "Bayesian Fatigue Life Prediction," Probabilistic Methods in the Mechanics of Solids and Structures, S. Eddwertz and N.C. Lind, Eds., Proceedings of the IUTAM Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden, 1984, pp. 395-406.
- ⁴ Hopkins, D.A. and Chamis, C.C., "A Unique Set of Micromechanics Equations for High Temperature Metal Matrix Composites," NASA TM87154, Nov., 1985.
- ⁵ Chamis, C.C. and Hopkins, D.A., "Thermoviscoplastic Nonlinear Constitutive Relationships for Structural Analysis of High Temperature Metal Matrix Composites," NASA TM 87291, Nov., 1985.
- ⁶ Siddall, J.N., "A Comparison of Several Methods of Probabilistic Modeling," Proceedings of the Computers in Engineering Conference, ASME, San Diego, CA, Vol. 4, 1982, pp. 231-238.
- ⁷ Boyce, L. and Chamis, C.C., "Probabilistic Constitutive Relations for Cyclic Material Strength Models," Proceedings, 29th Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, Williamsburg, VA, 1988.

6.0 APPENDIX A

PHYSICAL QUANTITIES, SYMBOLS, AND UNITS

The physical quantities, their symbols and units for the fatigue crack growth model are given in the following table.

Table A2.2 Physical quantities, symbols, and units for fatigue crack growth model for RANDOM3 and RANDOM4.

Physical Quantity	Theory Symbol	FORTRAN Name	Units	
			SI	U.S.
Ultimate Tensile Strength	SF	SF	MPa	ksi
Final Cycle (lifetime)	N_{MF}	NMF	dimensionless	
Reference Fatigue Strength	SO	SO	MPa	ksi
Reference Cycles	N_{MO}	NMO	dimensionless	
Current Fatigue Strengths	S	S	MPa	ksi
Residual Compressive Stress	σ_o	SIGO	MPa	ksi
Current Mean Stress	σ	SIG	MPa	ksi
Empirical Material Parameters	n	XXN	dimensionless	
	m	XXM	dimensionless	
	q	XXQ	dimensionless	
Melting Temperature	TF	TF	°C	°F
Reference Temperature	TO	TO	°C	°F
Current Temperature	T	T	°C	°F

7.0 APPENDIX B

RANDOM3 SAMPLE PROBLEM: SOURCE, INPUT AND OUTPUT FILES

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

JOB=MP3+USAG530+RT=90+T=30+MF=3000000
HCCOUNT,NEW=LULR,
DELETE,PON=NR3BLD,ID=SMBOYCE.
DEF77,LIST.
REWIND,PON=8LD,
BUILD,I=0,ORL=0,
SAVE,PON=NRBL,PON=NR3BLD,ID=SMBOYCE,
DELETE,PON=NR3BLD,ID=SMBOYCE,ED=-1.
/EOF
C CHAMIS MICROMECHANICS CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS;
C RANDOMIZED AND APPLIED TO FATIGUE STRENGTH
C INTEGER NOT, YN, ISEED, YN, INI, YMISS, MAXIT, NODE
C REAL XM, XS, SP, RMRSP, EPS, P, RMRSP, 7512, ALPHA
C DIMENSION SF(10000), XLNMF(10000), SO(10000)
C DIMENSION XLNMF(10000), SIG(10000)
C DIMENSION SIGO(10000), SIG(10000)
C DIMENSION XNM(10000), XNM(10000), XXQ(10000)
C DIMENSION XNM(10000), BNDX(10000)
C DIMENSION TF(10000), TD(10000), T(10000)
C DIMENSION ST(10000), ST(10000), DEN(10000), D1STX(10000)
C DIMENSION BND(10000), BB(999), FF(999)
C DIMENSION XXX(999), PPP(999)
C DIMENSION B88B(999), PFFF(999)
C DIMENSION C(10000)
C EXTERNAL RNLNL, RNSET, RNDR, DESPL, IMKIN
1001 FORMAT(1E12,4)
1002 FORMAT(1E12,112)
1003 FORMAT(14,14)
1004
1009
1010
1011
C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH, SE
READ(3,1002) ISEED,NTOT
WRITE(4,1002) ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) XM,XS
WRITE(4,1011) XM,XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YN = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET(1SEED)
CALL RNLNL(NTOT,YM,YS,SF)
WRITE(6,2020)
2020 FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL SF')
WRITE(6,1001) (SF(I),I=1,NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL LOG OF FINAL CYCLE, XLNMF
WRITE(6,1002) ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) XM,XS
WRITE(6,1011) XM,XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET(1SEED)
CALL RNLNL(NTOT,YM,YS,XLNMF)
WRITE(6,2021)
2021 FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL XLNMF')
WRITE(6,1001) (XLNMF(I),I=1,NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT REFERENCE CONDITIONS, SO
WRITE(4,1002) ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) XM,XS
WRITE(4,1011) XM,XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET(1SEED)

```

```

CALL RNNRNTOT, YH, YS, XLNMO
2022 WRITE(6, 2022)
      FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL SIG')
      C LOGNORMAL LOG OF REFERENCE CYCLES, XLNMO
      WRITE(6, 1001) (SIG(I), I=1, NTOT)
      READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
      WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
      YS = SQR(LCG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
      YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
      CALL RNSET(ISEED)
      CALL RNNLNTOT, YH, YS, XLNMO
2023 WRITE(6, 2023)
      FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL XLNMO')
      C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT CURRENT CONDITIONS, S
      WRITE(6, 1001) (XLNMO(I), I=1, NTOT)
      READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
      WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
      YS = SQR(LCG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
      YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
      CALL RNSET(ISEED)
      CALL RNNLNTOT, YH, YS, S
2024 WRITE(6, 2024)
      FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL S')
      C DEFINE RANDOM STRESSES, SIGO
      C LOGNORMAL REFERENCE STRESS, SIGO
      WRITE(6, 1002) (SIGO(I), I=1, NTOT)
      READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
      WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
      YS = SQR(LCG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
      YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
      CALL RNSET(ISEED)
      CALL RNNLNTOT, YH, YS, SIGO
16 C CHANGE SIGO TO NEGATIVE VALUES FOR COMPRESSIVE
      DO 201 I = 1, NTOT
        SIGO(I) = -SIGO(I)
201 CONTINUE
2036 WRITE(6, 2036)
      FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL SIGO')
      C LOGNORMAL CURRENT STRESS, SIG
      WRITE(6, 1002) (SIG(I), I=1, NTOT)
      READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
      WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
      YS = SQR(LCG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
      YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
      CALL RNSET(ISEED)
      CALL RNNLNTOT, YH, YS, SIG
2037 WRITE(6, 2037)
      FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL SIG')
      C NORMAL EXPONENTS, XXN, XXH, XXQ
      WRITE(6, 1001) (SIG(I), I=1, NTOT)
      READ(3, 1011) XM, YS
      WRITE(6, 1011) YH, YS
      CALL RNSET(ISEED)
      CALL RNNRNTOT, XXN
      DO 202 I = 1, NTOT
        XXN(I) = YS*XXN(I) + YH
202 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6, 2025)

```

```

2025 FORMAT(1, NORMAL, XNM)
WRITE(6,1001)(XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,XNM)
DO 203 I=1,NTOT
  XNM(I)=YS*XXM(I)+YM
203 CONTINUE
2026 WRITE(6,2026)
FORMAT(1, NORMAL, XNM)
WRITE(6,1001)(XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,XXQ)
DO 204 I=1,NTOT
  XXQ(I)=YS*XXQ(I)+YM
204 CONTINUE
2027 WRITE(6,2027)
FORMAT(1, NORMAL, XXQ)
WRITE(6,1001)(XXQ(I),I=1,NTOT)
C NORMAL TEMPERATURES, TF, TO, T
C NORMAL FINAL (MELTING) TEMPERATURE, TF
WRITE(6,1002)ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) YM, YS
WRITE(6,1011) YM, YS
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,TF)
DO 205 I=1,NTOT
  TF(I)=YS*TF(I)+YM
205 CONTINUE
2046 WRITE(6,2046)
FORMAT(1, NORMAL, TF)
WRITE(6,1001)(TF(I),I=1,NTOT)
C NORMAL REFERENCE TEMPERATURE, TO
WRITE(6,1002)ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) YM, YS
WRITE(6,1011) YM, YS
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,TO)
DO 206 I=1,NTOT
  TO(I)=YS*TO(I)+YM
206 CONTINUE
2047 WRITE(6,2047)
FORMAT(1, NORMAL, TO)
WRITE(6,1001)(TO(I),I=1,NTOT)
C NORMAL CURRENT TEMPERATURE, T
WRITE(6,1002)ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) YM, YS
WRITE(6,1011) YM, YS
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,T)
DO 207 I=1,NTOT
  T(I)=YS*T(I)+YM
207 CONTINUE
2048 WRITE(6,2048)
FORMAT(1, NORMAL, T)
WRITE(6,1001)(T(I),I=1,NTOT)
C CALCULATE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM
DO 202 I=1,NTOT
  RS=(SF(I)-SIG(I))/(SF(I)-SIG(I))
  TEMP=(TF(I)-T(I))/(TF(I)-T(I))
  XNM1=(S(I)/(SO(I)*TEMP*RS))*X(I)/XXQ(I)
  XNM2=(XLNDE(I)-((XLNDE(I)-XLNDE(I))*XNM1))
  IF (XNM2.LT.0.0) XNM2=0.0

```

```

XNM(I)=XNM2
102 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2028)
2028 FORMAT(' LOG OF CYCLES TO REACH MEAN FATIGUE STR = ',/,
1,70,'MPa',1001(XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
C SORT LOG OF CYCLES
CALL SORT(XNM,NTOT)
WRITE(6,2029)
2029 FORMAT(' SORTED LOG OF CYCLES')
C CALCULATE PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM
READ(3,1009)NODE,INIT,ALPHA,EPS,MAXIT
WRITE(6,2030)
2030 FORMAT(' DESPL. PARAMETERS')
WRITE(6,1009)NODE,INIT,ALPHA,EPS,MAXIT
BND(1)=XNM(1)
BND(2)=XNM(NTOT)+0.05*XNM(1)
WRITE(6,979)BND(1),BND(2)
979 FORMAT(' BND(1),BND(2)=',E12.4,1X,E12.4)
CALL DESPL(NTOT,XNM,NODE,BND,INIT,ALPHA,MAXIT,EPS,DENS,STAT,
1NMIS)
WRITE(6,980)
980 FORMAT(' PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM, Y AXIS OF PDF PLOT')
WRITE(6,1001)(DENS(I),I=1,NODE)
981 FORMAT(' OUTPUT STATISTICS')
WRITE(6,982)
982 FORMAT(' NUMBER OF MISSING VALUES')
WRITE(6,1010)NMIS
C CALCULATE WINDOW WIDTH, HH
HH=(BND(2)-BND(1))/(NODE-1)
C CALCULATE VALUES OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AT WHICH PDF IS ESTIMATED;
C ALSO CALLED "NODE" VALUES
DO 6001,I=1,NODE-2
BND(I+2)=BND(1)+(I*HH)
6001 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,983)
983 FORMAT(' LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM')
C REORDER BND FOR PLOTTING
SAVE1 = BND(2)
SAVE2 = BND(NODE)
BND(2)=BND(1)
BND(NODE)=SAVE1
DO 6002,I=1,NODE-2
BND(I+1)=BND(I+2)
6002 CONTINUE
BND(NODE-1)=SAVE2
BND(NODE)=SAVE1
WRITE(6,984)
984 FORMAT(' ORDERED LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM,
1, X AXIS PDF PLOT')
WRITE(6,1001)(BND(I),I=1,NODE)
C WRITE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AND PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES,
C LOG XNM TO PLOT FILES
WRITE(14,990)
990 FORMAT(' (E12.4,1X,E12.4)')

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

991 WRITE(5,991) (BNDST(I),DENST(I),I=1,NODE)
991 FORMAT(12.4,1X,E12.4)
C
C CALCULATE CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES
C
      READ(3,1010)IOPT
      WRITE(5,992)
      FORMAT(' GPDF PARAMETERS')
      WRITE(6,1010)IOPT
      X0=BNDST(1)
      DO 6003 I=1,NODE
      P=GCDF(X0,IOPT,NODE,BNDS,DENS)
      BNDST(I)=X0
      X0=X0+HH
      DISTX(I)=P
6003 CONTINUE
      WRITE(5,994)
      FORMAT(' CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM,')
      Y=AXIS-OF-CDF-GDF-PLT
      WRITE(6,1001)(DISTX(I),I=1,NODE)
C
      WRITE(5,993)
      FORMAT(' ORDERED LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM,')
      1X AXIS OF PDF, CDF PLT
      WRITE(6,1001)(BNDST(I),I=1,NODE)
      WRITE(6,1001)(BNDST(I),I=1,NODE)
C
C WRITE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AND CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT
C TO THE PLOT FILES
      WRITE(35,990)
      WRITE(35,991)(BNDST(J),DISTX(J),J=1,NODE)
      STOP
      END
      SUBROUTINE SORT(Y,N)
      DIMENSION Y(10000)
      N1=N-1
      DO 1 I=1, N1
      J=I+1
      DO 2 K=J, N
      IF (Y(I).LT.Y(K))GO TO 2
      TEMP=Y(I)
      Y(I)=Y(K)
      Y(K)=TEMP
      2 CONTINUE
      1 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
C INSL Name: D3SPL/DD3SPL (Single/Double precision version)
C
Computer: IBM/SINGLE
Revised: November 1, 1985
Purpose: Nonparametric probability density function estimation
          estimation by the penalized likelihood method.
Use: CALL D3SPL (NOBS, X, NODE, BNDS, INIT, ALPHA, MAXIT, EPS,
          DENS, STAT, HESS, LDMESS, ILUNI, DENEST, B,
          IPUT, WK2)
Arguments: NOBS - Number of observations. (input)

```

Vector of length NBDS containing the random sample of responses. (Input)
 - Number of mesh nodes for the discrete pdf estimate. (Input)
 - Vector of length 2 containing the minimum and maximum values for X(1) in BNDS(1) and BNDS(2), respectively. (Input)
 - Initialization option. (Input)
 - Positive penalty weighting factor which controls the smoothness of the estimate. (Input)
 - Maximum number of iterations allowed in the iterative procedure. (Input)
 - Convergence criterion. (Input)
 - Vector of length NODE containing the estimated values of the discrete pdf at the NODE equally spaced mesh nodes. (Input/output if INIT=1, Output otherwise)
 - Vector of length 4 containing out statistics. (Output)
 - SIAI(1) and SIAI(2) contain the log-likelihood and the loss-penalty terms, respectively. SIAI(3) and SIAI(4) contain the estimated mean and variance for the estimated density.
 - Seven by NODE-2 hessian matrix (and its factorization). (Output)
 - Leading dimension of HESS exactly as specified in the dimension statement in the calling program. (Input)
 - NODE by 2 matrix containing the indices for the risk set at each node value. (Output)
 - NODE by 3 matrix containing the gradient vector, among other quantities. (Output)
 - Vector of length NODE containing the NODE values. (Output)
 - Pivot vector of length NODE-2. (Output)
 - Work vector of length NODE-2. (Output)

Chapter: SIAI/LIBRARY Density and Hazard Estimation

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SUBROUTINE D3SPL (NBDS, X, NODE, BNDS, INIT, ALPHA, MAXIT, EPS,
 DENS, STAT, HESS, LDHES, ILOHI, DENEST, B,
 IPUT, WK2)
 !
 ! INTEGER NBDS, NODE, INIT, MAXIT, LDHES, ILOHI(NODE,*),
 ! REAL ALPHA, EPS, X(*), BNDS(2), DENS(*), STAT(4),
 ! HESS(LDHES,*), DENEST(NODE,*), B(*), WK2(*)
 !
 ! INTEGER I, INPTR, IPTR, ITER, K, KM1, KM2, KP1, KP2, M, NOLD,
 ! NER, NOBI
 ! REAL BK, BKMI, BSMALL, CK, CKMI, CKM2, CKMCM1, CKP1, CKP2,
 ! CONS, EPS1, FACTOR, FK, FKM1, FKM2, FKPI, H, H2, H3,
 ! SUM, TEMP, WK(4)
 ! DOUBLE PRECISION SUM1, SUM2, SUM3
 !
 ! INTRINSIC alos,amax1,max0,min0,mod,sort
 !
 ! INTEGER MINCR(8)
 ! SAVE MINCR
 !
 ! intrinsic alos,amax1,max0,min0,mod,sort
 !
 ! SPECIFICATIONS FOR INTRINSICS

```

INFRINGIC  ALGO, AMAX, MAXO, MINO, MOD, SORT
INTEGER     MAXO, MINO, MOD
REAL        ALGO, AMAX1, SORT

EXTERNAL    EIMES, EIPOP, EIPSH, EIST1, EISTR, SADD, SXPY,
            SCOPY, SHROD, SSCAL, DCSPI, LSTR, LFSR8
EXTERNAL    ISMIN, NISCD, SDOT, SNRM2, SSUM
INTEGER     ISMIN, NISCD
REAL        SDOT, SNRM2, SSUM

DATA MINCR/5, 9, 17, 33, 65, 129, 253, 10001/
CALL EIPSH ('D3SPL ')

Error-checks

NER = 1
IF (NOBS .LT. 1) THEN
  CALL EIMES (5, 1, 'After removing all missing (NaN, not a
    'number) values from X there are no valid
    'observations. At least one valid observation
    'is necessary.')
END IF
IF (NODE .LE. 4) THEN
  CALL EIST1 (1, NODE)
  CALL EIMES (5, 2, 'NODE = %I1). The number of mesh
    'nodes, NODE, must be an odd integer greater
    'than 1.')
ELSE IF (MOD(NODE,2) .EQ. 0) THEN
  CALL EIST1 (1, NODE)
  CALL EIMES (5, 3, 'NODE = %I1) must be an odd integer
    'greater than 4.')
END IF
IF (ALPHA .LE. 0.0) THEN
  CALL EISTR (1, ALPHA)
  CALL EIMES (5, 4, 'ALPHA = %E11). The penalty weighting
    'factor which controls smoothness, ALPHA, must
    'be greater than 0.')
END IF
IF (MAXIT .LE. 0.0) THEN
  CALL EIST1 (1, MAXIT)
  CALL EIMES (5, 5, 'MAXIT = %I1). The maximum number
    'of iterations, MAXIT, must be greater than 0.')
END IF
IF (BND5(1) .GT. BND5(2)) THEN
  CALL EISTR (1, BND5(1))
  CALL EISTR (2, BND5(2))
  CALL EIMES (5, 6, 'BND5(1) = %E11) and BND5(2) =
    '%E11). The minimum value for X, BND5(1), must
    'be less than or equal to the maximum value for
    'X, BND5(2).')
END IF
IF (INIT .NE. 0) THEN
  CALL EIMES (5, 7, 'DENS(1) = %E11) and DENS(2) =
    '%E11). The beginning and ending initial
    'estimates of the density must be zero.')
END IF
IF (DENS(1) .NE. 0 .OR. DENS(NODE) .NE. 0) THEN
  CALL EISTR (1, DENS(1))
  CALL EISTR (2, DENS(NODE))
  CALL EIST1 (1, NODE)
  CALL EIMES (5, 8, 'DENS(1) = %E11) and DENS(NODE) =
    '%E11). The beginning and ending initial
    'estimates of the density must be zero.')
END IF
IF (DENS(ISMIN(NODE,DENS,1)) .LT. 0) THEN
  CALL EIMES (5, 9, 'The initial estimates of the
    'density, DENS, must be greater than or
    'equal to 0.')
END IF

```



```

END IF
END IF
NOB1 = 0
DO 10 I=1, NOBS
  IF (X(I).LT.BNDS(1) .OR. X(I).GT.BNDS(2)) THEN
    NOB1 = NOB1 + 1
  END IF
10 CONTINUE
IF (NOB1.EQ. NOBS) THEN
  IF CALL EINES (5, 9, 'All elements in X lie outside the
    interval-BNDS(1) to-BNDS(2). At least one
    element of X must lie in this interval.')
  END IF
  IF (EPS.LE. 0.0) THEN
    IF EPS1 = 1.0E-4
  ELSE EPS1 = EPS
  END IF
  IF (NIRCD(1).NE. 0) GO TO 2000
  Initialization
  C
  IMPTR = 0
  Set initial densities
  IF (INIT.EQ. 0) THEN
    DENS(1) = 0.0
    DENS(2) = 2.0/(BNDS(2)-BNDS(1))
    DENS(3) = 0.0
    M = 3
  ELSE
    M = NODE
  END IF
  Refine mesh
20 IF (INIT.EQ. 0) THEN
  HOLD = M
  IMPTR = IMPTR + 1
  M = MIN0(NODE-MINCR(IMPTR))
  END IF
  Get mesh interval width
  H = (BNDS(2)-BNDS(1))/(M-1)
  H2 = H*H
  H3 = H2*H
  Make initial DENS integrate to 1.
  IF (INIT.NE. 0) THEN
    CALL SSCAL (NODE, 1, 0, H*SSUM(NODE, DENS, 1)), DENS, 1)
  END IF
  Set mesh nodes
  B(1) = BNDS(1)
  DO 30 I=2, M
    B(I) = B(I-1) + H
  30 CONTINUE
  Set B indices for interpolating X
  IPTR = 0
  40 IPTR = IPTR + 1
  IF (X(IPTR).LT. BNDS(1)) GO TO 40
  DO 60 K=1, M-1
    ILOHI(K,1) = IPTR
    IF (IPTR,2) = IPTR-1
    IF (IPTR,2) = IPTR-1
    IF (X(IPTR).LE. NOBS) THEN
      IF (X(IPTR).LT. B(K+1)) THEN
        ILOHI(K,2) = ILOHI(K,2) + 1
        IPTR = IPTR + 1
      IF (IPTR.LE. NOBS) GO TO 50
    END IF
  END IF
  60 CONTINUE

```

```

100 FACTOR = 2.0*FACTH*H3
C
C      IF (INIT.EQ.0) THEN
C          Initialize mesh node densities
C          Via DESPT
C          CALL D2SPT (M2, B(2), 1, MOLD, BNDS, DENS, DENEST, WK, WK-
C          &
C          TEMP = 1.0/(H*H)
C          DO 30 I=2, M-1
C              DENS(I) = AMAX1(TEMP, SQRT(DENEST(I-1,1)))
C          CONTINUE
C      ELSE
C          Via the initial estimates
C          DO 20 I=2, M-1
C              DENS(I) = SQRT(DENS(I))
C          CONTINUE
C      END IF
C      DENS(M) = 0.0
C          Maximize
C          DO 140 ITER=1, MAXIT
C              Get Hessian - Lagrangian
C              HESS(1,1) = 0.0
C              HESS(1,2) = 0.0
C              HESS(2,1) = 0.0
C              BSMALL = 0.0
C              SUM = 0.0
C              DO 120 K=2, M-1
C                  CK** are true estimates = FK**2
C                  KM1 = K-1
C                  KM2 = MAX0(1, K-2)
C                  KPI = K+1
C                  KP2 = MIN0(M, K+2)
C                  FK = DENS(K)
C                  FKMI = DENS(KM1)
C                  FKM2 = DENS(KM2)
C                  CKMI = FK**2
C                  CK = FK**2
C                  CKPI = DENS(KPI)**2
C                  CKP2 = DENS(KP2)**2
C                  BK = B(K)
C                  BKMI = B(KM1)
C                  SUM = SUM + CK
C                  IF (K.GE.1) HESS(1+KM1) = 4.0*FK*FKMI*FACTOR
C                  SUM1 = 0.000
C                  SUM2 = 0.000
C                  SUM3 = 0.000
C                  DO 100 I=ILOHI(K,1), ILOHI(K,2)
C                      TEMP = (X(I)-BK)/H
C                      CONS = (1.0-TEMP)/(CK+(CKPI-CK)*TEMP)
C                      SUM1 = SUM1 + CONS
C                      SUM2 = SUM2 + CONS*CONS
C                  CONTINUE
C                  CKMCHI = CK - CKMI
C                  DO 110 I=ILOHI(KM1,1), ILOHI(KM1,2)
C                      CONS = (X(I)-BKMI)/H
C                      TEMP = CKMI + CKMCHI*CONS
C                      SUM1 = SUM1 + CONS/TEMP
C                      TEMP = TEMP*TEMP
C                      SUM2 = SUM2 + (CONS*CONS)/TEMP
C                      SUM3 = SUM3 + CONS*(1.0-CONS)/TEMP
C                  CONTINUE
C                  TEMP = FACTOR*(CKM2+CKP2-4.0*(CKMI+CKPI)+6.0*CK) + SUM1
C                  TEMP = 2.0*TEMP
C                  BSMALL = BSMALL + 2.0*CK*TEMP

```

```

120 HESS(3,M-1) = TEMP - 4.0*CKK*5.0*FACTOR+SUM2
    IF (K.NE.2) HESS(2,KM1) = 4.0*FK*FKM1*(-4.0*FACTOR+SUM3)
    DENEST(KM1,1) = FK*TEMP
    DENEST(KM1,2) = -2.0*FK
    CONTINUE
    BSMALL = 1.0/H - SUM + 3SMALL
    CALL SCOPY (M-2, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,3), 1)
    CALL SCOPY (M-2, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,3), 1)
    CALL SADD (M-2, -BSMALL/(2.0*SUM), HESS(3,1), LDHESS)
    CALL SCOPY (M-4, HESS(1,3), LDHESS, HESS(5,1), LDHESS)
    HESS(5,M-3) = 0.0
    HESS(5,M-2) = 0.0
    CALL SCOPY (M-3, HESS(2,2), LDHESS, HESS(4,1), LDHESS)
    HESS(4,M-2) = 0.0
    CALL L2TRB (M-2, HESS, LDHESS, 2, 2, HESS, LDHESS, IPVT, WK2)
    CALL LFSRB (M-2, HESS, LDHESS, 2, 2, IPVT, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,2), 1)
    IF (MIRCD(1).NE.0) GO TO 2000
    C Compute the constant
    CONS = SDOT(M-3, DENEST(1,3), 1, DENEST(1,2), 1)
    CONS = (1.0/H-SUM-SDOT(M-2, DENEST(1,3), 1, DENEST(1,1), 1))/CONS
    CALL SAXPY (M-2, CONS, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,1), 1)
    CALL SAXPY (M-2, -1.0, DENEST(1,1), 1, DENEST(2,1), 1)
    TEMP = SNRM2(M-2, DENEST(2,1), 1)
    IF (SNRM2(M-2, DENEST(1,1), 1, DENEST(2,1), 1) .LT. EPS*TEMP) GO TO 150
    TEMP = TEMP*1.0E-4/SQRT(M-2.0)
    DO 130 I=2, M-1
        DENEST(I) = AMAX1(TEMP, DENEST(I))
    CONTINUE
    CALL EISII (1, MAXII)
    CALL EIMES (3, 1, 'The maximum number of iterations '//
    (MAXIT=X(11)) was exceeded. //
    150 CALL SHPRD (M-2, DENEST(2,1), 1, DENEST(2,1), 1, DENEST(2,1), 1)
    IF (M.NE. NODE) GO TO 20
    SUM1 = 0.0
    SUM2 = 0.0
    DO 160 K=1, M
        KM1 = MAX0(K-1, 1)
        KP1 = MIN0(K+1, M)
        SUM1 = SUM1 + (DENEST(KM1)-2.0*DENS(K))*DENS(KP1)**2
    CONTINUE
    STAT(2) = -0.5*FACTOR*SUM1
    SUM2 = 0.0
    DO 170 I=1, NOBS
        IF (X(I).GE.BNDS(1) .AND. X(I).LE.BNDS(2)) THEN
            CALL D2SPT (1, X(I), 1, NODE, BNDS, DENS, DENEST, WK, WK,
            SUM2 = SUM2 + ALOG(DENEST(1,1))
        END IF
    CONTINUE
    STAT(1) = SUM2
    Evaluate M.L.P.E. mean and variance

```

```

SUM1 = 0.0
SUM2 = 0.0
DO 130 K=1, M - 1
  FK = DENS(K)
  FKPI = DENS(K+1)
  BK = B(K)
  CONS = FK + FKPI
  TEMP = CONS + H2*TEMP/6.0 + 0.5*H*BK*CONS
  SUM1 = SUM1 + H2*(TEMP+FKPI)/12.0 + H2*BK*TEMP/3.0 +
    0.5*H*BK*BK*CONS
130 CONTINUE
STAT(3) = SUM1
STAT(4) = SUM2 - SUM1*SUM1
      C 9000 CALL E1POP ('DISPL ')
      RETURN
      END
/EOF

```


900.0000	45.0000
800.0000	0.3000
500.0000	25.0000
300.0000	0.7000
250.0000	17.5000
200.0000	1.0000
150.0000	7.5000
0.5000	0.0150
1500.0000	75.0000
20.0000	0.4000
350.0000	25.5000
0	20.00

1.0E-05 30

21

```

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```

[illegible]

File DBAO:[JRAND]33.CPR.1 (383,943.0), last revised on 23-NOV-1988 11:26, is a 33 block sequential file owned by UIC [11,111]. The records are variable length with FORTRAN (FTN) carriage control. The longest record is 120 bytes.

Job-RANDK33 (689) queued to SYSSBPRI on 23-NOV-1988 11:27 by user-NETNCPRI4, JIC-ETI-113, under account 20100ADD at priority 100, started on printer TTF7; on 23-NOV-1988 11:27 from queue TTF7.

CCCCCCCCC
ZZZZZZZZZ Digital Equipment Corporation - VAX/VMS Version 4.7
ZZZZZZZZZ
ZZZZZZZZZ

1	40	0.000E+03	0.4500E+02
LOGNORMAL SF			
0	0	0.155E+03	0.930E+03
0	0	0.342E+03	0.863E+03
0	0	0.148E+03	0.962E+03
0	0	0.845E+04	0.901E+03
0	0	0.102E+03	0.850E+03
0	0	0.546E+03	0.907E+03
0	0	0.162E+03	0.712E+03
0	0	0.232E+03	
1	40	0.300E+01	0.300E+00
LOGNORMAL XLMMF			
0	0	0.570E+01	0.331E+01
0	0	0.757E+01	0.303E+01
0	0	0.374E+01	0.350E+01
0	0	0.377E+01	0.350E+01
0	0	0.708E+02	0.262E+01
0	0	1.009E+01	0.262E+01
0	0	1.197E+01	0.349E+01
0	0	0.758E+01	0.349E+01
0	0	0.397E+01	0.320E+01
0	0	0.40	
1	40	0.300E+03	0.250E+02
LOGNORMAL SD			
0	0	0.458E+03	0.370E+03
0	0	0.468E+03	0.350E+03
0	0	0.208E+03	0.333E+03
0	0	0.4914E+03	0.4890E+03
0	0	0.5413E+03	0.4743E+03
0	0	0.4898E+03	0.532E+03
0	0	0.5129E+03	0.535E+03
1	40	0.700E+01	0.700E+00
LOGNORMAL XLNMD			
0	0	0.374E+01	0.7445E+01
0	0	0.884E+01	0.626E+01
0	0	0.7214E+01	0.7947E+01
0	0	0.7744E+01	0.6478E+01
0	0	0.8797E+01	0.659E+01
0	0	0.6297E+01	0.738E+01
0	0	0.7701E+01	0.812E+01
0	0	0.7347E+01	0.782E+01
1	40	0.250E+03	0.1250E+02
LOGNORMAL SIO			
0	0	0.268E+03	0.189E+03
0	0	0.2484E+03	0.240E+03
0	0	0.2441E+03	0.2467E+03
0	0	0.2457E+03	0.245E+03
0	0	0.2807E+03	0.2462E+03
0	0	0.2374E+03	0.2511E+03
0	0	0.2449E+03	0.2498E+03
0	0	0.2565E+03	
1	40	0.200E+03	0.100E+01
LOGNORMAL SIGO			
-0	-0	0.1814E+02	0.268E+02
-0	-0	0.1987E+02	0.1972E+02

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

33

Job: PLOT1-(687)-queued to SY568BART on 23-NOV-1988 11:26 by user NETNONPRIV. JIC 1111 under account 2010CADD -sc priority 100
started on printer _ITF7: on 23-NOV-1988 11:26 from queue ITF7.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(E12. 4, IX, E12. 4)

0. 3723E+01	0. 0000E+00
0. 3917E+01	0. 3477E-02
0. 6115E+01	0. 1615E-01
0. 6311E+01	0. 4147E-01
0. 6504E+01	0. 8113E-01
0. 6702E+01	0. 1331E+00
0. 6898E+01	0. 2020E+00
0. 7094E+01	0. 2733E+00
0. 7289E+01	0. 3638E+00
0. 7485E+01	0. 4525E+00
0. 7681E+01	0. 5419E+00
0. 7876E+01	0. 6291E+00
0. 8072E+01	0. 7110E+00
0. 8268E+01	0. 7832E+00
0. 8464E+01	0. 8474E+00
0. 8659E+01	0. 9023E+00
0. 8855E+01	0. 9430E+00
0. 9051E+01	0. 9716E+00
0. 9246E+01	0. 9873E+00
0. 9442E+01	0. 9978E+00
0. 9638E+01	0. 1000E+01

8.0 APPENDIX C

RANDOM4 SAMPLE PROBLEM: SOURCE, INPUT AND OUTPUTFILES

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
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C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT REFERENCE CONDITIONS, S0

WRITE(5,1005) ISEED,NTOT
READ(5,1006) XM,XS
WRITE(6,1006) XM,XS
XM = 500.

C

XS = 0.7
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNLNL(NTOT, YM, YS, XLNMO)
WRITE(20,1001) (SO(I), I=1, NTOT)

2022

WRITE(6, 2022) LOGNORMAL S0
FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL S0')
WRITE(6, 1001) (SO(I), I=1, NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL LOG OF REFERENCE CYCLES, XLNMO
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT
READ(5,1006) XM,XS
WRITE(6,1006) XM,XS

C

XS = 0.7
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(YS/YM)**2))
YM = LOG(YM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNLNL(NTOT, YM, YS, XLNMO)
WRITE(21,1001) (XLNMO(I), I=1, NTOT)
WRITE(6, 2023)

2023

FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL XLNMO')
WRITE(6, 1001) (XLNMO(I), I=1, NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT CURRENT CONDITIONS, S
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT
READ(5,1006) XM,XS
WRITE(6,1006) XM,XS
XM = 250.

40 C

XS = 12.5
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNLNL(NTOT, YM, YS, S)
WRITE(22,1001) (S(I), I=1, NTOT)
WRITE(6, 2024)

2024

FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL S')
WRITE(6, 1001) (S(I), I=1, NTOT)
C DEFINE RANDOM STRESSES
C LOGNORMAL REFERENCE STRESS, SIGO
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT
READ(5,1006) XM,XS
WRITE(6,1006) XM,XS
XM = 20.

C

XS = 1.
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNLNL(NTOT, YM, YS, SIGO)
C CHANGE SIGO TO NEGATIVE VALUES FOR COMPRESSIVE

C

DUAL STRESSES
DO 401 I = 1, NTOT
SIGO(I) = -SIGO(I)

401

CONTINUE
WRITE(26,1001) (SIGO(I), I=1, NTOT)

2036

FORMAT(' LOGNORMAL SIGO')
WRITE(6, 1001) (SIGO(I), I=1, NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL CURRENT STRESS, SIG
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT

```

READ-5-1-006-XM-XS
WRITE(6,1006)XM,XS
XM=150.
XS=7.5
YS=SQR(1.0+XS/XM)**2.))
YM=LOG(XM)/(ISEED**2.
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNML(NTOT,YM,YS,SIG)
WRITE(6,27,1001)(SIG(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,27,1001)(LOG(NORMAL SIG'),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,1001)(SIG(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,1001)(XN,XNM,XXQ
NORMAL YM=0.5
YS=0.515
WRITE(6,1005)ISEED,NTOT
READ(5,1004)YM,YS
WRITE(6,1006)YM,YS
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNML(NTOT,XXN)
DO 101 I=1,NTOT
XXN(I)=YS*XXN(I)+YM
CONTINUE
101 WRITE(6,205)
WRITE(6,205)
FORMAT(6,205)
FORMAT(6,1001)(XXN(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,1001)(XXN(I),I=1,NTOT)
CALL RNSET(ISEED,NTOT)
CALL RNML(NTOT,XXM)
DO 201 I=1,NTOT
XXM(I)=YS*XXM(I)+YM
CONTINUE
201 WRITE(6,204)
WRITE(6,204)
FORMAT(6,1001)(XXM(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,1001)(XXM(I),I=1,NTOT)
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNML(NTOT,XXQ)
DO 301 I=1,NTOT
XXQ(I)=YS*XXQ(I)+YM
CONTINUE
301 WRITE(6,207)
WRITE(6,207)
FORMAT(6,207)
FORMAT(6,1001)(XXQ(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,1001)(XXQ(I),I=1,NTOT)
DEFINE DETERMINISTIC TEMPERATURES
T=1500.
ID=20.
1820.
NORMAL TEMPERATURES,TF,TO,I
NORMAL FINAL (HEATING) TEMPERATURE,TF
WRITE(6,1005)ISEED,NTOT
WRITE(6,1006)YM,YS
YM=1500.
YS=7.5
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNML(NTOT,TF)
DO 405 I=1,NTOT
TF(I)=YS*TF(I)+YM
CONTINUE
405 WRITE(6,2046)

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```
2046- FORMAT(10, NORMAL)
C NORMAL REFERENCE TEMPERATURE TO
WRITE(6,1001) (I=1,NTOT)
READ(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT
WRITE(6,1006) YM,YS
WRITE(6,1006) YM,YS
YS=0.0
CALL KNSSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,TO)
DO 406 I=1,NTOT
  TO(I)=YS*TO(I)+YM
406 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2047)
2047 FORMAT(10, NORMAL)
C NORMAL CURRENT TEMPERATURE TO
WRITE(6,1001) (I=1,NTOT)
READ(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT
WRITE(6,1006) YM,YS
WRITE(6,1006) YM,YS
YM=950.
YS=42.
CALL KNSSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,T)
DO 407 I=1,NTOT
  T(I)=YS*T(I)+YM
407 CONTINUE
2048 FORMAT(10, NORMAL)
C CALCULATE CURRENT LOG OF CYCLES, LOG XNM
DO 102 I=1,NTOT
  RS=((SF(I)-SIG(I))/(SF(I)-SIG(I)))*XXNM(I)
WRITE(6,6876) RS,E12.4
6876 FORMAT(10, RS,E12.4)
TEMP=((TF(I)-T)/(TF(I)-T))*XXNM(I)
WRITE(6,6876) TEMP
6876 FORMAT(10, TEMP,E12.4)
SS=SS(I)
XXQ=XXQ(I)
WRITE(6,1001) SSQ
WRITE(6,1001) SSQ
XNM1=(S(I)/(S(I)+TEMP*RS))*XNM(I)
WRITE(6,6876) XNM1,E12.4
6876 FORMAT(10, XNM1,E12.4)
XNM2=(XNM(I)-XNM1)/XNM(I)
WRITE(6,6876) XNM2,E12.4
6876 FORMAT(10, XNM2,E12.4)
IF (XNM2 LT 0.0) XNM2=0.0
XNM(I)=XNM2
XNM(I)=10.*XNM2
408 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2028) (XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
2028 FORMAT(10, LOG OF CYCLES TO REACH MEAN FATIGUE STR = '//',
1,250,WR4)
C SORT LOG OF CYCLES
CALL SORT(XNM,NTOT)
WRITE(6,1001) (XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,2029) (XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,2029)
```

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2020. FORMAT ('SORTED LOG OF CYCLES-')
WRITE (6,1001) (XNM(I), I=1, NTOT)
C CALCULATE PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM
C USING THE MAXIMUM ENTROPY METHOD
C CALCULATE SAMPLE MOMENTS, SM
C NUMBER OF MOMENTS, MMH
MMH=4
CALL SMOM(XNM, MMH, NTOT, SM)
WRITE (30,1001) (SM(I), I=1, MMH)
WRITE (6,2038)
2038. FORMAT ('SAMPLE MOMENTS')
WRITE (6,1001) (SM(I), I=1, MMH)
C OBTAIN MAXIMUM ENTROPY DISTRIBUTION
KSTART=1
KEND=1
C CALCULATE MAX AND MIN ORDINATES FOR PDF (AND CDF)
BND1(1) = XNM(1) - 0.05*XNM(1)
BND2(2) = XNM(NTOT) + 0.05*XNM(NTOT)
WRITE (6,8877) BND1(1), BND2(2)
2039. FORMAT ('LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS')
WRITE (6,2039)
CALL ME1(MMH, SM, BND1(1), BND2(2), 0.0, XSTART, KDATA, AL, CUM)
WRITE (6,1001) (AL(I), I=1, MMH+1)
2039. FORMAT ('LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS')
WRITE (6,2039)
C CALCULATE VALUES OF ORDINATES FOR PDF (AND CDF)
C NUMBER OF ORDINATES USED
C CALCULATE WINDOW WIDTH, HH
HH=(BND2(2)-BND1(1))/(NODE-1)
NODE=21
C CALCULATE VALUES OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AT WHICH PDF IS ESTIMATED:
C ALSO CALLED "NODE" VALUES
DO 6001, I=1, NODE-2
BND1(I+2)=BND1(1) + (I*HH)
6001. CONTINUE
WRITE (6,983)
983. FORMAT ('LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM')
WRITE (6,1001) (BND1(I), I=1, NODE)
C REORDER BND1 FOR PLOTTING
SAVE1 = BND1(2)
SAVE2 = BND1(NODE)
BND1(NODE)=BND1(2)
BND1(2)=SAVE1
DO 6002, I=1, NODE-2
BND1(I+1)=BND1(I+2)
6002. CONTINUE
BND1(NODE-1)=SAVE2
BND1(NODE)=SAVE1
WRITE (6,984)
984. FORMAT ('ORDERED LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM')
1X AXIS PDF, CDF PLOT
WRITE (6,1001) (BND1(I), I=1, NODE)
C CALCULATE VALUES OF THE PDF AT EACH ORDINATE
DO 100 I=1, NODE
C FOR 4 MOMENTS THERE ARE 5 LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS
1+AL(4)*BND1(1)+AL(3)*BND1(2)+AL(2)*BND1(3)+AL(1)*BND1(4)
100. CONTINUE
C WRITE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AND PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES

```

```

C --- LOG-XNM TO PLOT FILES
WRITE(34,990)
990 FORMAT('E12.4,I1X,E12.4,I1X')
991 WRITE(34,991)(BNDX(J),DENS(J),J=1,NODE)
991 FORMAT(E12.4,I1X,E12.4)
C CALCULATE CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES
IOPT=2
C
READ(3,1004)IOPT
WRITE(3,992)
992 FORMAT('SCDF PARAMETERS')
WRITE(3,1004)IOPT
XO=BNDX(1)
DO 2003 J=1,NODE
P=SCDF(XO,IOPT,NODE,BNDX,DENS)
BNDXSX(1)=XO
XO=XO+HH
DISIX(1)=P
2003 CONTINUE
6003 WRITE(3,994)
994 FORMAT('CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM,
1Y AXIS OF PDF, CDF PLOT')
WRITE(3,1001)(DISTX(I),I=1,NODE)
C
WRITE(3,993)
993 FORMAT('ORDERED LOG-OF CURRENT CYCLES- LOG XNM,
1X AXIS OF PDF, CDF PLOT')
WRITE(3,1001)(BNDX(I),I=1,NODE)
WRITE(3,1001)(BNDXSX(I),I=1,NODE)
C
C WRITE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AND CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT
C TO THE PLOT FILES
WRITE(35,990)
WRITE(35,991)(BNDX(J),DISTX(J),J=1,NODE)
STOP
END
C
SUBROUTINE SORT(Y,N)
DIMENSION Y(1000)
C Y IS THE ARRAY TO BE SORTED
C AT COMPLETION Y(1) IS SMALLEST VALUE
C AT COMPLETION Y(N) IS LARGEST VALUE
N1 = N - 1
DO 1 I=1,N1
J = I + 1
DO 2 K=J,N
IF (Y(I).LT.Y(K))GO TO 2
TEMP = Y(I)
Y(I) = Y(K)
Y(K) = TEMP
2 CONTINUE
1 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
C
SUBROUTINE SMON(X,M,NSAMP,SM)
C CALCULATES SAMPLE CENTRAL MOMENTS
C X(1) = SAMPLE VALUES, DIMENSION NSAMP
C M = NUMBER OF MOMENTS DESIRED
C NSAMP = SAMPLE SIZE
C SM = VALUE OF MOMENTS, DIMENSION M
C SM = DIMENSION X(1000),SM(10)

```

```

C... CALCULATE MEAN
  SUM=0.0
  DO 1 I=1,NSAMP
    SUM=SUM+X(I)
  1 SM(1)=SUM/FLOAT(NSAMP)
  IF (M.LT.2) RETURN
C... CALCULATE VARIANCE
  SUM=0.0
  DO 2 I=1,NSAMP
    SUM=SUM+(X(I)-SM(1))**2
  2 SM(2)=SUM/FLOAT(NSAMP-1)
  IF (M.LT.3) RETURN
C... CALCULATE HIGHER MOMENTS
  DO 4 I=3,M
    SUM=0.0
    DO 3 J=1,NSAMP
      SUM=SUM+(X(J)-SM(1))**I
    3 SM(I)=SUM/FLOAT(NSAMP)
  4 CONTINUE
  4 RETURN
  END
SUBROUTINE MEPI(N,CM,XMIN,XMAX,NXP,XP,KSTART,KDATA,AL,CUM)
  IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
  C... EXECUTIVE PROGRAM FOR USING MAXIMUM ENTROPY METHOD CONSTRAINED BY
  C... MOMENTS TO GENERATE A DENSITY FUNCTION
  DIMENSION AL(*) , CM(*) , ETA(4) , XP(*) , CUM(*) , CC(3) , ALS(10)
  COMMON /FAIL/ NFAIL
  COMMON /HELP/ S(101) , XX(16,101) , C(8) , M
  ABOVE LINE DIFFERENT FROM TEXT
  COMMON /MEPI/ KPRINT, TOL, MAXFN
  DATA KPRINT, TOL, MAXFN / 1, 1.E-6, 70 /
  IF (N.EQ.1) KSTART=2
  WRITE THE INPUT DATA
  IF (KDATA.EQ.0) GO TO 1
  WRITE (6,24) KDATA
  WRITE (6,25) KPRINT
  WRITE (6,26) N
  WRITE (6,28) XMAX
  WRITE (6,30) XMIN
  WRITE (6,31) (CM(I), I=1,4)
  IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,21) (CM(I), I=5,N)
  IF (ABS(CM(1)) .LT. 1.E-4) GO TO 48
  WRITE (6,32) TOL
  WRITE (6,33) NXP
  CONTINUE
  NFAIL=0
  M=31
  X2MIN=0.0
  X2MAX=1.
  SAVE CM
  DO 100 I=1,N
    CC(I)=CM(I)
  100 CONTINUE
  C... CALCULATE THE MOMENTS AT THE MODIFIED LIMITS
  CALL TRN1 (XMAX,XMIN,CC,X2MAX,X2MIN,N)
  C... CALCULATE THE MOMENTS ABOUT THE ORIGIN FOR THE MODIFIED LIMITS.
  C... STORE THEM IN COMMON IN C

```



```

C      CALL CONVER(CC,N)
C      GENERATE THE SIMPSON MULTIPLIERS AND STORE THEM IN HELP COMMON
C
C      CALL SIMSON
C      GENERATE THE X,S POWER FOR SUBROUTINE FUNCT, STORE THEM IN HELP
C      COMMON ARRAY
C      CALL MULTI-(X2MAX,X2MIN+N)
C      DEFINE THE INPUT DATA FOR SUBROUTINE MPOPT
      ETA(1)=1.D-12
      ETA(2)=TOL
      ETA(3)=1.D-24
      ETA(4)=1.D-24
      MODE=1
      UMIN=0.0
C      WRITE THE INTERMEDIATE RESULTS YOU HAVE OBTAINED SO FAR
C      IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 2
      WRITE (6,34)
      WRITE (6,35) M
      WRITE (6,36) X2MAX-X2MIN
      WRITE (6,37) (CC(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (CC(I),I=5,N)
      WRITE (6,38) (C(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (C(I),I=5,N)
      WRITE (6,39) (ETA(I),I=1,4)
      CONTINUE
C      FIND A STARTING POINT FOR SUBROUTINE MPOPT TO START THE OPTIMIZAT-
C      ION ALGORITHM
      IF (KSTART.EQ.0) GO TO 16
      IF (KSTART.EQ.4) WRITE (6,44)
      CALL START (X2MAX,X2MIN,AL,KSTART,CC,N,KPRINT,UMIN,MODE,MAXFN,ETA)
      IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) GO TO 9
C      PRINT THE STARTING VALUES
C      IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 7
      GO TO (3,4,5,6), KSTART
      WRITE (6,40)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      WRITE (6,42)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      WRITE (6,43)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      WRITE (6,44)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      WRITE (6,45)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      CONTINUE
      RANGE=X2MAX-XMIN
C..... CHANGE STARTING VALUES TO 0-1 DOMAIN FOR KSTART=0

```

```

C..... THIS ALGORITHM IS SIMILAR TO TRN2 SUB-ROUTINE TO BLUE-SETER
C NUMERICAL RESULTS
NPL=N+1
IF (ABS(XMIN).LT.1.E-10) GO TO 19
DO 17 I=2,NPL
  ALS(I)=0.0
  I=I-1
DO 18 J=1,N
  ALS(I)=ALS(I)+FACTO(J)*XMIN**(J-I)*RANGE**I*AL(J+1)/FACTO(I+1)
17 CONTINUE
GO TO 50
DO 20 I=2,NPL
  ALS(I)=RANGE**(I-1)*AL(I)
C.... PUT AL(I) IN PROPER LOCATIONS
DO 51 I=1,N
  AL(I)=ALS(I+1)
51 CONTINUE
7 CONTINUE
IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 3
WRITE (6,45)
CONTINUE
8 CALL HPROT (AL,N,ETALMIN,MAXFN,MODE,KPRINT)
AL(N+2)=0.0
IF (NFAIL.EQ.0) GO TO 10
IF (KSTART.EQ.4) GO TO 9
C THE PROGRAM HAS FAILED SO FAR. TRY ANOTHER STARTING POINT AND TRY
  AGAIN
  KSTART=KSTART+1
  IE (KSTART.EQ.4.AND.N.LE.2) GO TO 9
  GO TO 2
CONTINUE
WRITE (6,46)
CALL EXIL
CONTINUE
10 C
C CALCULATE THE ZEROTH LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIER
SUM=0.0
DO 12 I=1,M
  SZ=0.0
  DO 11 K=1,N
    SZ=SZ+AL(K)*XX(K,I)
  CONTINUE
  SUM=SUM+SZ(I)*EXP(SZ)
  CONTINUE
  NPL=N+1
  DO 13 I=1,N
    K=N+2-I
    AL(K)=AL(K-1)
  CONTINUE
  DELTA=(X2MAX-X2MIN)/FLOAT(M-1)
  AL(1)=-ALOG(SUM*DELTA/3.)
  WRITE (6,47)
  FORMAT(24H SUM OF RESIDUALS SQUARED=,E12.5)
  IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 14
  WRITE (6,47) (AL(I),I=1,NPL)
  CONTINUE
  C.... RESET KSTART TO ZERO

```

[illegible]

```

C
SUBROUTINE MPOPT (X,NDIM,ETA,EST,MAX,MODE,IPRINT)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
REAL*8 KTB,IPRINT
COMMON/FAIL,NFAIL
DIMENSION X(10), X1(10), X2(10), G1(10), G2(10), ALEA(10), H(10), P
1(X(10)-Y(10)), Y(10), PY(10), PE(10), E1A(10), B1G(10), RR(10)
EXTERNAL FUNCT
KRST=0
KTB=0
IFLAG=0
M=0
N2=NDIM+1
N1=NDIM+2
NUMF=0
IER=0
DO 1 I=1,N1
X1(I)=X(I)
CONTINUE
CALL FUNCT (NDIM,X1,F1,G1,RR)
NUMF=NUMF+1
DO 2 I=1,NDIM
X2(I)=X1(I)
G2(I)=G1(I)
H(I)=-G1(I)
CONTINUE
F2=F1
X2(N2)=X1(N2)
X2(N1)=X1(N1)
CONTINUE
KOUNT=0
EPS=ETA(4)
CALL LINES (FUNCT,X2,H,RO,NDIM,F2,G2,NUMF,IER,EPS,EST,RR)
IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
IF (IER.NE.0) GO TO 30
DO 4 I=1,N1
RIGV(I)=X2(I)
ALFA(I)=X2(I)
CONTINUE
RO=-RO
GG=0.
DO 5 I=1,NDIM
GG=GG+G2(I)*G2(I)
CONTINUE
GG=SQRT(GG)
IF (IPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 7
IF (MOD(KTB,IPRINT).NE.0) GO TO 6
CALL OUPP (X2,F2,M,NDIM,GG,NUMF,RR)
KTB=KTB+1
DO 8 I=1,N1
DO 8 J=1+N1
P(I,J)=0.
CONTINUE
P(I,I)=1.
CONTINUE
PRINT*,KOUNT
KOUNT=KOUNT+1
KOUNT=KOUNT+1
DO 12 I=1,NDIM
Y(I)=G2(I)
PRINT*,GOT BY A1'
CONTINUE
Y(N2)=F2

```

```

X(N1)=ETA(I)
V=0.
DO 13 I=1,NDIM
  V=V+X2(I)*G2(I)
  PRINT*, 'GOT BY A2'
  CONTINUE
YA=0.
DO 14 I=1,N1
  YA=YA+Y(I)*ALFA(I)
  PRINT*, 'GOT BY A3'
  CONTINUE
VYA=V-YA
BIGV(KOUNT)=V
DO 15 I=1,N1
  PY(I)=0.
  PE(I)=P(I,KOUNT)
  PY(I)=PY(I)+P(J,I)*Y(J)
  PRINT*, 'GOT BY A4'
  IF (PE(KOUNT))
    IF (ABS(EPY),LT,ETA(3)) GO TO 31
  PY(KOUNT)=PY(KOUNT)-1.
  DO 16 I=1,N1
    DO 16 J=1,N1
      PE(I,J)=P(I,J)-PE(I)*PY(J)/EPY
      PRINT*, 'GOT BY A5'
      DO 17 I=1,N1
        ALFA(I)=0.
        DO 17 J=1,N1
          ALFA(I)=ALFA(I)+P(I,J)*BIGV(J)
          PRINT*, 'GOT BY A6'
        DEL=0.
        DO 18 I=1,NDIM
          DEL=DEL+G2(I)*X2(I)-ALFA(I)
          PRINT*, 'GOT BY A7'
        CONTINUE
        IF (ABS(DEL),GT,ETA(4)) GO TO 19
        IF (IFLAG.EQ.1) RETURN
        IFLAG=1
        GO TO 31
      IF FLAG=0
        DO 20 I=1,N1
          H(I)=X2(I)-ALFA(I)
          IF (DEL,GT.0) H(I)=-H(I)
          PRINT*, 'GOT BY A8'
        CONTINUE
        DO 21 I=1,NDIM
          X1(I)=X2(I)
          G1(I)=G2(I)
          PRINT*, 'GOT BY A9'
        CONTINUE
        F1=F2
        X1(N2)=X2(N2)
        X1(N1)=X2(N1)
        X2(N2)=ALFA(N2)
        X2(N1)=ALFA(N1)
        PRINT*, 'GOT BY A10'
        CALL LINES (FUNCT,X2,H,RO,NDIM,F2,G2,NUMF,IER,EPS,EST,RR)
        PRINT*, 'GOT BY A11'
        IF (NEFAL.EQ.1) RETURN
        PRINT*, 'GOT BY A12'
        IF (IER.NE.0) GO TO 30
        PRINT*, 'GOT BY A13'
        IF (DEL,GT.0) RO=-RO

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```

C      PRINT*, GOT BY AI
C      GG=0
C      DO 22 I=1,NDIM
C      GG=GG+G2(I)*G2(I)
C      PRINT*, GOT BY AIS
C      CONTINUE
C      GG=SQRT(GG)
C      KOUNT=KOUNT+1
C      M=M+1
C      IF (IPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 23
C      IF (MOD(KOUNT,PRINT).NE.0) GO TO 23
C      PRINT*, GOT BY G
C      CALL OUTP(X2,F2,M,NDIM,GG,NUMF,RR)
C      PRINT*, GOT BY H
C      CONTINUE
C      KTB=KTB+1
C      IF (MODE.EQ.2) GO TO 25
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HA
C      IF (M.GI.MAX) GO TO 30
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HB
C      NSOL=0
C      DO 24 I=1,NDIM
C      IF (ABS(RR(I)).GT.ETA(2)) NSOL=1
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HC
C      CONTINUE
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HD
C      IF (NSOL.EQ.0) GO TO 26
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HE
C      GO TO 29
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HF
C      IF (GG.LT.ETA(1)).OR.(M.GI.MAX)) GO TO 26
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HG
C      GO TO 29
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HH
C      CONTINUE
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HI
C      IF (IPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 27
C      PRINT*, GOT BY HJ
C      WRITE(4,31)
C      PRINT*, GOT BY I
C      CALL OUTP(X2,F2,M,NDIM,GG,NUMF,RR)
C      PRINT*, GOT BY J
C      DO 28 I=1,NDIM
C      X(I)=X2(I)
C      CONTINUE
C      EST=F2
C      NFAIL=0
C      RETURN
C      CONTINUE
C      PRINT*, KOUNT
C      PRINT*, GOT BY JA
C      IF (KOUNT.LE.N1) GO TO 11
C      PRINT*, GOT BY JB
C      GO TO 10
C      PRINT*, GOT BY JC
C      PRINT 34, IER
C      NFAIL=1
C      RETURN
C      KRST=KRST+1
C      IF (KRST.GT.10) NFAIL=1
C      IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
C      DO 32 I=1,NDIM
C      X1(I)=X2(I)
C      G1(I)=G2(I)

```

```

32      CONTINUE
      F1=FC
      X1(N2)=X(N2)
      X1(N1)=X(N1)
      X2(N2)=X(N2)
      X2(N1)=X(N1)
      GO TO 3
33
34      FORMAT ('//,IX, THE PROGRAM HAS FAILED---IER = ',I2)
      END
C
      SUBROUTINE OUTP (XNEW,FQ,KOUNT,N1,GG,NUMF,R)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION XNEW(*), R(*)
      WRITE (6,6) KOUNT,NUMF,GG,FQ,(XNEW(I),I=1,4),(R(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N1,LT,4) RETURN
      NN=N1-3
      GO TO (1,2,3,4,5), NN
      RETURN
      WRITE (6,7) XNEW(5),R(5)
      RETURN
      WRITE (6,8) (XNEW(I),I=5,6),(R(I),I=5,6)
      RETURN
      WRITE (6,9) (XNEW(I),I=5,7),(R(I),I=5,7)
      RETURN
      WRITE (6,10) (XNEW(I),I=5,8),(R(I),I=5,8)
      RETURN
52
      FORMAT (1X,I3,I4,6E14,5,4E10,3)
      FORMAT (36X,5E14,5,4E10,3)
      FORMAT (36X,5E14,5,4E10,3)
      FORMAT (36X,3E14,5,4E10,3)
      FORMAT (36X,4E14,5,4E10,3)
      END
C
      SUBROUTINE LINES (FUNCT,X,H,AMBDA,N,F,G,NUMF,IER,EPS,EST,RR)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
      REAL*8 Z,DY, DY
      COMMON /FAIL/ NFAIL
      DIMENSION H(*), X(*), G(*), RR(*)
      IER=0
      DY=0.
      HNRM=0.
      GNRM=0.
      DO 1 J=1,N
      HNRM=HNRM+ABS(H(J))
      GNRM=GNRM+ABS(G(J))
      DY=DY+H(J)*G(J)
      PRINTX, GOT BY B1
      CONTINUE
      IF (DY) 2,31,31
      PRINTX, GOT BY B2
      IF (GNRM/GNRM-EPS) 31,31,3
      PRINTX, GOT BY B3
      PY=PY
      ALFA=2.*(EST-F)/DY
      IF (X(N+1).GT.0.) ALFA=X(N+1)*ALFA/2.
      PRINTX, GOT BY B4

```

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AMBDA=1,
IF (ALFA) 5,6,4
PRINT*, GOT BY B5,
IF (ALFA-AMBDA) 5,6,6
PRINT*, GOT BY B6,
AMBDA=ALFA
ALFA=0
DO 8 I=1,N
X(I)=X(I)+AMBDA*X(I)
PRINT*, GOT BY B7,
CONTINUE
FX=FY
DX=DY
PRINT*, GOT BY B8,
CALL FUNCT (N,X,F,G,RR)
PRINT*, GOT BY B9,
IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
PRINT*, GOT BY B10,
NUMF=NUMF+1
IF (F.LT.FX) RETURN
PRINT*, GOT BY B11,
FY=FY+DX
DY=DY+FY
DO 9 I=1,N
DY=DY+G(I)*H(I)
PRINT*, GOT BY B12,
CONTINUE
PRINT*, GOT BY B13,
IF (DY) 10,30,13
PRINT*, GOT BY B14,
IF (DY-EX) 11,13,13
PRINT*, GOT BY B15,
AMBDA=AMBDA+ALFA
ALFA=AMBDA
IF (NHRM*AMBDA-1.E10) 7,7,12
PRINT*, GOT BY B16,
IER=2
GO TO 31
PRINT*, GOT BY B17,
I=0
IF (AMBDA) 15,30,15
PRINT*, GOT BY B18,
Z=3,XEX=FY,AMBDA+DX+DY
ALFA=MAX1 (ABS(Z),ABS(DX),ABS(DY))
DALFA=Z/ALFA
DALFA=DALFA+DALFA-DX/ALFA+DY/ALFA
IF (DALEA) 11,14,14
PRINT*, GOT BY B19,
W=ALFA*SORT(DALFA)
ALFA=DY-DX+W
IF (ALFA) 17,18,17
PRINT*, GOT BY B20,
ALFA=(DY-Z+W)/ALFA
GO TO 19
PRINT*, GOT BY B21,
ALFA=(Z+DY-W)/(Z+DX+Z+DY)
ALFA=ALFA*AMBDA
DO 20 I=1,N
X(I)=X(I)+ALFA*X(I)
CONTINUE
CALL FUNCT (N,X,F,G,RR)
IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
NUMF=NUMF+1
IF (F.LT.FX) GO TO 30

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221 IF (C-FY) 24,25,26
222 IF (F-FY) 30,30,22
223 DALLA=0.
224 DO 23 I=1,N
225   GALLA=DALLA+G(I)*H(I)
226   CONTINUE
227 IF (DALLA) 24,27,27
228 IF (F-FX) 26,25,27
229 IF (DX-DALLA) 26,30,26
230 FX=E
231 DX=DALLA
232 I=ALPHA
233 AMBDA=ALFA
234 GO TO 14
235 IF (F-F) 29,28,29
236 IF (DY-DALLA) 29,30,29
237 FY=F
238 DY=DALLA
239 AMBDA=AMBDA-ALFA
240 GO TO 13
241 AMBDA=AMBDA-ALFA
242 RETURN
243 CONTINUE
244 IF (DY.GE.0.) IER=-2
245 IF (GNRM.LE.1.E-10) GO TO 32
246 IF (GNRM/GNRM.LE.EPS) IER=-3
247 CONTINUE
248 IF (DALLA.LT.0.) IER=-1
249 NFAIL=NFAIL+1
250 WRITE(6,33)
251 FORMAT(//,1X,' THE PROGRAM HAS FAILED')
252 RETURN
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30 4 J=2,N21
SUM(J)=SUM(J)+XX(J-1,I)*SS
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C4'
CONTINUE
DO 5 I=3,N21
SUM(I)=SUM(I)+SUM(J)
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C5'
CONTINUE
U=0.0
DO 6 I=1,N
RR(I)=(SUM(I+1)-C(I))/C(I)
U=U+RR(I)*RR(I)
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C6'
CONTINUE
DO 8 K=1,N
GRAD(K)=0.0
DO 7 J=1,N
GRAD(K)=GRAD(K)+(SUM(J+1)*SUM(K+1)*RR(J)/C(J)
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C7'
CONTINUE
GRAD(K)=GRAD(K)*2
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C8'
CONTINUE
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C9'
RETURN
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C10'
CONTINUE
A=67.32
ZERO=ZERO-AA
GO TO 2

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30 PRINT*, 'GOT BY C11'
END

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```

SUBROUTINE START (XMAX,XMIN,ALAMDA,KSTART,CC,NL,IPRINT,UMIN,MODE,M
1AXFN,ETA)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

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THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO FIND A REASONABLE STARTING POINT FOR
SUBROUTINE MPOPT

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DIMENSION R(11)
DIMENSION CC(*), ETA(*)
DIMENSION ALAMDA(X),X(10),Y(10),W(10,10)
COMMON/HELP/S(101),XX(16,101),C(8),M
ABOVE LINE CHANGED FROM TEXT
COMMON /FAIL/ NFAIL
GO TO (3,1,5,26), KSTART
CONTINUE
NFAIL=0

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```

34 DO 2 I=1,NL
ALAMDA(I)=0.0
CONTINUE
RETURN

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35 NFAIL=0
CONTINUE

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```

36 ALAMDA(1)=CC(1)/CC(2)
ALAMDA(2)=5/CC(2)

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40 DO 4 I=1,NL
ALAMDA(I)=0.0
CONTINUE
RETURN

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41 CONTINUE

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NN=NL/2
NNN=NN*2
NPI=NL+1
DELTA=(XMAX-XMIN)/FLOAT(NL)
DO 6 I=1,NPI
X(I)=XMIN+FLOAT(I-1)*DELTA
CONTINUE
IF (NNN.NE.NL) GO TO 19
W(1)=1.
DO 7 I=2,NL,2
W(I)=1.
CONTINUE
IF (NL.EQ.2) GO TO 9
NM1=NL-1
DO 8 I=3,NM1,2
W(I)=2.
CONTINUE
DO 10 J=1,NPI
DO 10 I=2,NPI
W(I,J)=W(I-1,J)*X(J)
Y(1)=3./DELTA
DO 11 I=1,NL
Y(I+1)=C(I)*Y(I)
CONTINUE
CALL SOLVE (W,Y,XID,NPI,10)
CONTINUE
DO 13 I=1,NPI
DO 13 J=1,NPI
W(I,J)=0
DO 14 I=1,NPI
IF (Y(I).LE.0.0) Y(I)=.0002
CONTINUE
DO 15 I=1,NPI
Y(I)=ALOG(Y(I))
CONTINUE
DO 16 I=1,NPI
W(I)=1.
DO 17 I=2,NPI
DO 17 J=1,NPI
W(J,I)=W(J,I-1)*X(J)
CALL SOLVE (W,Y,XID,NPI,10)
DO 18 I=1,NL
ALPHA(I)=Y(I+1)
CONTINUE
RETURN
CONTINUE
R(1)=3./8.
R(2)=9./8.
R(3)=9./8.
IF (NL.EQ.3) GO TO 22
R(NL+1)=1./3.
R(4)=R(4)+1./3.
DO 20 I=5,NL,2
R(I)=4./3.
CONTINUE
IF (NL.EQ.5) GO TO 22
NS=NL-1
DO 21 I=6,NS,2
R(I)=2./3.

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21 CONTINUE
22 DO 23 I=1,NP1
   W(I)=R(I)
23 CONTINUE
24 DO 24 J=1,NP1
   W(I,J)=W(I-1,J)*X(J)
   Y(I)=1./DELTA
   DO 25 I=1,NL
     Y(I+1)=C(I)*Y(I)
25 CONTINUE
   CALL SOLVE (W,Y,XID,NP1,10)
   GO TO 12
26 CONTINUE
   N=2
   ALAMDA(2)=-.5/CC(2)
   ALAMDA(1)=CC(1)/CC(2)
   NFAIL=0
27 CONTINUE
   ALAMDA(N+1)=2.0
   ALAMDA(N+2)=0.0
   PRINT*,GO TO BY N
   CALL MPOPT (ALAMDA,N,ETA,UMIN,MAXFN,MODE,IPRINT)
   PRINT*,GO TO BY B
   IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
   IF (N.EQ.NL) RETURN
   ALAMDA(N+1)=0.0
   N=N+1
   GO TO 27
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SOLVE (A,X,XID,N,NA)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(NA,*), X(*)
D=0.
DATA DIV/.693147181/
DO 4 I=1,N
  AA=0.
  DO 1 J=1,N
    AB=ABS(A(J,I))
    IF (AB-LE-AA) GO TO 1
    K=J
  CONTINUE
  AA=AB
  D=D+ALOG(AA)
  IF (I.EQ.N) GO TO 2
  IF (K.EQ.I) GO TO 3
  DO 2 J=1,N
    AB=A(I,J)
    A(I,J)=A(K,J)
    A(K,J)=AB
  CONTINUE
  AB=X(I)
  X(I)=X(K)
  X(K)=AB
  I=I+1
  GO 5 J=I,N
  AA=-A(J,I)/A(I,I)
  A(J,I)=0.
  DO 4 K=I,N
    A(J,K)=A(I,K)+AA*A(I,K)
  CONTINUE

```



```

COMMON/HELP/STOT,XTOT,DTOT,C,TH
C.... ABOVE LINE CHANGED FROM TEXT
C(1)=CH(1)
IF (NL.EQ.1) RETURN
DO 2 I=2,NL
C(J)=CH(J)-C(1)**J*(-1.)**J
N=J-1
DO 1 K=1,N
C(J)=C(J)-(-1.)**K*FACTO(J)/(FACTO(K)*FACTO(J-K))*C(1)**K*C(J-K)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE TRN1 (X1MAX,X1MIN,C,X2MAX,X2MIN,NL)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO CALCULATE THE MOMENTS FOR THE MODIFIED
LIMITS
DIMENSION C(1)
SCL=(X1MAX-X1MIN)/(X2MAX-X2MIN)
C(1)=C(1)/SCL-X1MIN/SCL+X2MIN
IF (NL.EQ.1) RETURN
DO 1 I=2,NL
C(I)=C(I)/SCL**I*FLOAT(I)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE TRN2(X1MAX,X1MIN,X,X2MAX,X2MIN,N)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
THIS SUBROUTINE IS AN ALTERNATIVE TO TRN2 (BELOW)
C.... CALCULATES THE LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS FOR A DIFFERENT INTERVAL
C.... DOUBLE PRECISION VERSION
C.... DOUBLE PRECISION S,A/DX(10),FAC,DX1MAX,DX1MIN,DX2MAX,DX2MIN
DIMENSION X(*)
DX1MAX=X1MAX
DX1MIN=X1MIN
DX2MAX=X2MAX
DX2MIN=X2MIN
NP1=N+1
DO 10 I=1,NP1
DX(I)=X(I)
S=(DX1MAX-DX1MIN)/(DX2MAX-DX2MIN)
A=DX2MIN-DX1MIN/S
DX(1)=DX(1)-ALOG(S)
DO 1 I=1,N
DX(I)=DX(I)+DX(I+1)**I
CONTINUE
IF (N.EQ.1) GO TO 6
DO 3 I=2,N
FAC=1
KK=1
DO 2 J=KK,I+2
FAC=FAC*DBLE(FLOAT(K))
CONTINUE
DX(J)=DX(J)+FAC*(FACTO(J-1))*A**((I-J+1)*DX(I+1))
CONTINUE
DX(J)=DX(J)/S**((J-1)

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CONTINUE
DO 11 I=1,NP1
  X(I)=OX(I)
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE TRN2 (X1MAX,X1MIN,X,X2MAX,X2MIN,N)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

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THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO CALCULATE THE LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS
AT THE ORIGINAL LIMITS

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DIMENSION X(1)
S=(X1MAX-X1MIN)/(X2MAX-X2MIN)
A=X2MIN-X1MIN/S
X(1)=X(1)-ALOG(S)
DO 1 I=1,N-ALOG(S)
  X(I)=X(I)+X(I+1)*A**I
CONTINUE
IF (N.EQ.1) GO TO 5
DO 3 J=2,N
  DO 3 I=J,N
    FAC=1.
    KK=1-J+2
    DO 2 K=KK,I
      FAC=FAC*FLOAT(K)
CONTINUE
X(J)=X(J)+FAC/FACIO(J-1)*A**((I-J+1)*X(I+1))
CONTINUE
X(J)=X(J)/S**(J-1)
CONTINUE
X(N+1)=X(N+1)/S**N
RETURN
END

```

```

FUNCTION CDF (XMIN,XMAX,XP,AL,N)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
THIS FUNCTION SUBROUTINE IS TO CALCULATE THE CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION AT A GIVEN POINT
INPUT
  XMIN = LOWER BOUND
  XMAX = UPPER BOUND
  XP = SPECIFIED POINT
  AL(I) = ARRAY OF PARAMETERS, DIMENSION N
  N = NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
DIMENSION AL(*)
IF (XP.LE.XMIN) GO TO 3
IF (XP.GE.XMAX) GO TO 4
RANGE=XMAX-XMIN
SS=RANGE*(XP-XMIN)
SS=RANGE/RANGE**51.
JSS=SS
JSS=(JSS/2)**2+5
AREA=0.0
JSM1=JSS-1
DELTA=RANGE/FLOAT(JSM1)
DO 1 I=2,JSM1,2
  X=XMIN+FLOAT(I-1)*DELTA
  AREA=AREA+4.*ENTRPF(AL,N,X)

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1  CONTINUE
   USM1=USM1-1
   DO 2 I=3,USM1,2
     X=XMIN+FLOAT(I-1)*DELTA
     AREA=AREA+2.*ENTRPF(AL,N,X)
   CONTINUE
   AREA=AREA+ENTRPF(AL,N,XMIN)+ENTRPF(AL,N,XP)
   CDF=AREA
   GO TO 5
   CDF=0.0
   GO TO 5
   CDF=1.
   CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END

0000000000
FUNCTION ENTRPF (AL,NPL,X)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

FUNCTION TO EVALUATE THE ENTROPY DENSITY FUNCTION AT A GIVEN POINT
INPUT
  AL(I) = ARRAY CONTAINING PARAMETERS, DIMENSION NPL
  NPL = NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
  X = GIVEN VALUE
DIMENSION AL(*)
S=AL(1)
DO 1 I=2,NPL
  S=S+AL(I)*X***(I-1)
CONTINUE
ENTRPF=EXP(S)
RETURN
END

61
C.....
C..... CALCULATES FACTORIAL OF M
   FACTO=1
   IF (M.EQ.0) RETURN
   DO 1 I=1,M
     FACTO=FACTO*FLOAT(I)
   CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END

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900.0000	45.0000
3.0000	0.8000
500.0000	25.0000
7.0000	0.7000
250.0000	12.5000
150.0000	7.5000
0.5000	0.0150
1500.0000	75.0000
20.0000	1.5000
850.0000	25.5000

Digital Equipment Corporation - VAX/VMS version 4.4

A 10x10 grid of 100 small, stylized, abstract shapes, each resembling a lowercase letter 'a' or 'n'. The shapes are arranged in a regular pattern, with some variations in orientation and shading, giving the grid a textured, almost woven appearance.

[illegible]

File DBAO: [RANDOM44.CPR] (383,942,0). Last revised on 23-NOV-1988 11:21. is a 31 block sequential file owned by UIC [11,11]. The records are variable length with FORTRAN (FTN) carriage control. The longest record is 132 bytes.

Job RANDM44 (695) queued to SYS\$S\$PRT on 23-NOV-1988 11:22 by user NETNONPRIV. UIC 611111 under account 2010ADD at priority 100 started on printer IIF7 on 23-NOV-1988 11:22 from queue IIF7.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

INPUT DATA FOR SUBROUTINE MEP:

INPUT DATA IS PRINTED OUT FOR KDATA = 1 ONLY . . . KDATA = 1
 INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT EVERY KPRINT(TH) CYCLE . . . KPRINT = 1
 NUMBER OF KNOWN FIRST MOMENTS . . . N = 4
 HIGHER LIMIT . . . KMAX = 0.963779301E+01
 LOWER LIMIT . . . KMIN = 0.372349819E+01
 FIRST MOMENTS . . . CC(1) = 0.735481628E+01 0.370334345E+00 0.175168955E+00 0.752378196E+00
 THE ALLOWED TOLERANCE IN LAGRANGIAN EQUATIONS . . . TOL = 0.100000000E-03
 THE CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION REQUIRED AT NXP POINTS NXP = 0

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INTERMEDIATE RESULTS FOR SUBROUTINE MEP

NUMBER OF INTEGRATION STATION 31

MODIFIED MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM LIMITS X2MAX = 0.100000000E+00 X2MIN = 0.000000000E+00

MODIFIED MOMENTS ABOUT THE EXPECTED VALUE CC(1) = 0.416759124E+00 0.373239500E-01 0.29707861E-02 0.32475536E-02

MODIFIED MOMENTS ABOUT THE ORIGIN C(1) = 0.416759124E+00 0.210912119E+00 0.121897179E-00 0.771597010E-01

SUBROUTINE MPORT TOLERANCES ETA(1) = 0.100000000E-11 0.100000000E-05 0.100000000E-23 0.100000000E-23

NORMAL ASSUMPTION STARTING METHOD

STARTING VALUES AL(1) = 0.111959940E+02 -0.134322122E-02 0.100000000E+00 0.100000000E+00

CYC NO.	NUMF	NORMGRAD RESIDUALS	TOTAL X(1)	X(2)	VARIABLES X(3)	X(4)	R(1)	R(2)	R(3)	RESIDUALS R(4)
0	2	0.17606E-01	0.23715E-02	0.11222E+02	-0.13405E-02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.41E-02
1	4	0.22974E-02	0.22044E-02	0.11262E+02	-0.13405E-02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.374E-02
2	5	0.18791E-02	0.20800E-04	0.90791E+01	-0.10197E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.390E-02
3	7	0.19418E-02	0.92570E-04	0.77949E+01	-0.95481E+01	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.41E-02
4	8	0.42977E-02	0.31381E-04	0.21444E+02	-0.42921E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.373E-02
5	10	0.27775E-02	0.23060E-04	0.17639E+02	-0.47370E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.353E-02
6	11	0.24290E-02	0.18863E-04	0.20061E+02	-0.56621E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.444E-02
7	13	0.10505E-02	0.10597E-04	0.23892E+02	-0.67284E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.150E-02
8	15	0.13072E-02	0.10539E-04	0.23892E+02	-0.67284E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.150E-02
9	16	0.35916E-03	0.36431E-03	0.25844E+02	-0.79546E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
10	19	0.12106E-03	0.36089E-03	0.27017E+02	-0.80287E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
11	20	0.27919E-03	0.25729E-03	0.26117E+02	-0.77343E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
12	21	0.34299E-03	0.12032E-03	0.27481E+02	-0.81924E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
13	23	0.14406E-03	0.72443E-06	0.28685E+02	-0.85775E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
14	25	0.14835E-03	0.71197E-06	0.28716E+02	-0.86675E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
15	27	0.43041E-03	0.47145E-06	0.30943E+02	-0.11403E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
16	29	0.34005E-03	0.40703E-06	0.33282E+02	-0.10818E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
17	31	0.63374E-04	0.38902E-06	0.33131E+02	-0.10719E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
18	32	0.14503E-03	0.30074E-06	0.33067E+02	-0.11034E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
19	34	0.59585E-04	0.26184E-06	0.34631E+02	-0.10878E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
20	37	0.91125E-04	0.26054E-06	0.35094E+02	-0.11034E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
21	39	0.21474E-03	0.20172E-06	0.35750E+02	-0.11341E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
22	41	0.24074E-03	0.20078E-06	0.35869E+02	-0.11388E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
23	43	0.18366E-03	0.18373E-06	0.36032E+02	-0.11436E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
24	43	0.19200E-03	0.17917E-06	0.36163E+02	-0.11496E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
25	44	0.19623E-03	0.13847E-06	0.37770E+02	-0.12126E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02
26	44	0.19623E-03	0.13847E-06	0.37770E+02	-0.12126E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.210E-01	0.346E-02

[illegible]

[illegible]

File DBA0:[PJLOT1.CPR1 (359,204,0)], last revised on 23-NOV-1988 11:20, is a 2 block sequential file owned by UIC [11:11]. The records are variable length with FORTRAN (FTN) carriage control. The longest record is 25 bytes.

Job PJLOT1 (683) queued to SYSSBPRT on 23-NOV-1988 11:20 by user NETNOMPRIV, UIC [11:11], under account 20100ADD at priority 1007 started on printer _11F7 on 23-NOV-1988 11:20 from queue 11F7.

[illegible]

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

File DBAO: CJPL02.CPR11 (363,197,0). Last revised on 23-NOV-1988 11:21. Is a 2 block sequential file owned by UIC E11,113. The records are variable length with FORTRAN (FTN) carriage control. The longest record is 25 bytes.

JOB PL012 (004) QUEUED TO SYSSPRT ON 23-NOV-1968 11:21 BY USER NETNCPRV, UIC [11,11], UNDER ACCOUNT 20100400 AT PRIORITY 100, STARTED ON PRINTER ITP6: ON 23-NOV-1968 11:21 FROM QUEUE ITP6.

[illegible]

```

(E12, 4, 1X, E12, 4)
0. 3723E+01 0. 0000E+00
0. 3919E+01 0. 3801E-02
0. 6115E+01 0. 1878E-01
0. 8311E+01 0. 3763E-01
0. 6506E+01 0. 1267E+00
0. 6702E+01 0. 2208E+00
0. 6878E+01 0. 3237E+00
0. 7044E+01 0. 4288E+00
0. 7289E+01 0. 5219E+00
0. 7485E+01 0. 6038E+00
0. 7681E+01 0. 6736E+00
0. 7878E+01 0. 7378E+00
0. 8072E+01 0. 7981E+00
0. 8268E+01 0. 8513E+00
0. 8464E+01 0. 8973E+00
0. 8637E+01 0. 9391E+00
0. 8835E+01 0. 9687E+00
0. 9031E+01 0. 9874E+00
0. 9246E+01 0. 9973E+00
0. 9442E+01 0. 9973E+00
0. 9638E+01 0. 1000E+01

```

9.0 APPENDIX D

IMSL SUBROUTINE CALLS FROM RANDOM3 AND RANDOM4

RANDOM3

1. RNSET - Initializes a random seed for use in the IMSL random number generators.
2. RNNOR - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a standard normal distribution using an inverse CDF method.
3. RNLNL - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a lognormal distribution.
4. DESPL - Performs nonparametric probability density function estimation by the penalized likelihood method.
5. GCDF - Evaluates a general continuous cumulative distribution function given the ordinates of the density.

RANDOM4

1. RNSET - Initializes a random seed for use in the IMSL random number generators.
2. RNNOR - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a standard normal distribution using an inverse CDF method.
3. RNLNL - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a lognormal distribution.

10.0 APPENDIX E

SAMPLE SAS/GRAPH PROGRAM FOR RANDOM3 AND RANDOM4

```
data a;
INFILE 'PLOT1.CPR' FIRSTOBS=2;input x y;
GOPTIONS DEVICE=HP7470;
proc gplot;
  axis1 label=(h=1 f=simplex 'LOG OF CYCLES')
    value=(h=1 f=simplex);
  axis2 value=(h=1 f=simplex) label=none;
  plot y*x / haxis=axis1 vaxis=axis2;
  TITLE H=1 A=90 F=SIMPLEX 'PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION';
  symbol i=spline v=square;
data B;
INFILE 'PLOT2.CPR' FIRSTOBS=2;input x y;
proc gplot;
  axis1 label=(h=1 f=simplex 'LOG OF CYCLES')
    value=(h=1 f=simplex);
  axis2 value=(h=1 f=simplex) label=none;
  plot y*x / haxis=axis1 vaxis=axis2;
  TITLE H=1 A=90 F=SIMPLEX 'CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION';
  symbol i=spline v=square;
```